

Another Railroad Case.

We publish this morning the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States as pronounced by Chief-Justice Waite in an important railroad case. This decision and opinion serve to expand those which we have heretofore published. The meaning, not of this case especially, but of all of them taken together is that inasmuch as it is necessary to have supplies and operatives in order to the successful working of a railroad, those supplies must be paid for and those operatives paid in preference to debts secured by mortgage, &c. But this one is varied by the additional decision that if the seller retains a lien upon the property sold and holds and exercises the right to take it back, he has no lien upon any other property of the railroad company, and his claim is subordinated to that of the mortgage bondholders. The syllabus is a singular one, considering the nature of the opinion. We copy from the Chicago Legal News, whose editor wrote the syllabus.

Miscegenation Advocated.

If anybody could be surprised at any line of conduct that the New York Herald might pursue, he might be surprised to find that journal advocating miscegenation—not in terms, it is true, but in effect. It tells how an officious or benevolent New York lawyer wrote a letter to a convict in our penitentiary giving him gratis such advice as he thought the convict needed, and how the letter was returned to the lawyer, and then adds its own advice to Virginia. Of course the convict is the negro who was sent to the penitentiary for marrying a white woman. By the way, the Herald forgets that Rhode Island and other northern States have laws forbidding the intermarriage of whites and blacks. We quote from the Herald:

"It can scarcely be doubted that a State law which pronounces a marriage contracted between a man of color and a white woman a penal offense is in conflict with the fourteenth amendment of the United States Constitution declaring that 'no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.' It is clear that this amendment is intended to abolish all distinction in civil rights as it is that the fifteenth amendment is intended to abolish all distinction in political rights between the white and colored races. The privilege to marry at will is a civil right which cannot be constitutionally abridged in the case of any citizen of the United States, white or black."

Does the Herald suppose that the learned jurist who presides in the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia has never heard of the fourteenth amendment? That he and his associates have never considered the constitutional questions which that paper in its ignorance raises as if new? It evidently does. But it is vastly mistaken. We advise the Herald to procure a copy of the opinion of that tribunal in a case (not this one) which recently came before it under the statute under which the New York lawyer's pet was convicted, and to study that opinion before writing any more upon the subject. There is also at least one opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States as to what are "the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States," which would be profitable reading to some other people than the writer for the Herald. We go on to show that the Herald advocates miscegenation. It says:

"The southern States will not be benefited by themselves politically or financially by clinging to the prejudices of a social condition that has passed away, and stubbornly refusing to conform their State laws to the new order of things. If they desire to secure at home that peace and good order without which they cannot expect renewed prosperity, their first object ought to be to repeal their State laws with the Federal Constitution, and to cease persecutions that savor of the old days of negro slavery."

The impudence and brazen effrontery of the man who could seriously pen such a paragraph must excite a sort of admiration. "Peace and good order" can only come to the southern States when they legalize miscegenation! And this from the leading journal of northern civilization!—the expression of the sentiment of the sentiment of New York refinement!

LETTER OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF VIRGINIA.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA, ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, April 18, 1879.—Colonel Samuel A. Swann: Dear Sir,—Your letter of the 14th, enclosing two addressed to Edward Kenney, a convict, is received. I have read the contents, but return them to you not to deliver them, but return them to your authors, stating to them that if they desire to take legal and proper steps to have the conviction and confinement of Kenney inquired into judicially every facility for that purpose will be afforded; but until they commence proper proceedings for that purpose their letters, such as the enclosed, will not be delivered.

Very truly,  
JAMES G. FIELD.  
REED & CO.'S LETTER RETURNED.  
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, VIRGINIA PENITENTIARY, RICHMOND, April 19, 1879.—Messrs. Reed & Co., New York: In accordance with instructions received from the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth your letter addressed to Edward Kenney, a convict in this institution, is returned to you, with a copy of his instructions.

Very respectfully,  
SAMUEL A. SWANN, Superintendent.

The Dispatch spitefully makes personal attacks upon a gentleman whom it falsely assumes to be the *Whig*. Very well! The game is full of that sort of

Instructions, which, being taught, return to plague the inventor, and it may serve our purpose in good time to make personal attacks upon the individual who is known to be the *Dispatch*. There will be a sad crashing of glass then! *Whig*!

Do so, by all means. If any person is silly enough to credit the totally false and unfounded libel that anybody else than the avowed editors of the *Dispatch* has made against their respective charges.

The meeting endorsed the latter's course in the General Assembly. We are sorry to hear such a report from the good people of Floyd.

THE NEW LIQUOR LAW.—We learn that the liquor law, as recently passed by the Legislature, contains two sections which will conflict with each other, and which will operate to the disadvantage of wholesale dealers. If constructed in a certain way, in order to have the matter settled, several large dealers have employed Mr. J. H. Robinson to proceed to Richmond to see the Auditor, and endeavor to obtain from the Attorney-General, an opinion as to the proper construction of the sections in dispute. By one section wholesale and retail dealers are required to pay a license of \$210, while the other section imposes a tax of \$310.—*Norfolk Ledger*.

Ob, no. The wholesale-and-retail liquor-dealer has to pay \$250—that is, \$150 for his wholesale license and \$100 for his retail license. The retail dealer pays but \$60. So that if a dealer should take out the retail dealer's license first, and afterwards the wholesale license, he might think that he would have to pay only \$210. But the Auditor had considered this point two weeks ago, and will no doubt construe the law to mean that a wholesale-and-retail dealer must pay \$250, without regard to which license he obtains first.

We have received the April No. of the *Pythian Herald*, published in this city by LEONARD S. EDWARDS, G. K. R. S., and W. PLEMER GRETHER, G. M. E. and C. C. If the *Herald* is as popular as its editors it needs no words of commendation.

The State Debt.

Editors *Dispatch*: It is often claimed that "history repeats itself." I think it may be justly claimed heretofore politics does the same. Before the congressional elections last fall a set of candidates sprung up all over the country clamorous for the repeal of the resumption act, and many candidates succeeded in securing their election to Congress on that issue, and before the election resumption was practically attained, and the resumption of specie-payments went into effect on the 1st of last January so quietly that it seemed to escape the notice of the men elected to repeal the law.

In the same manner we have now in this State a lot of politicians who are trying to secure the election of a Legislature to repeal the law for the readjustment of the State debt, and before they assemble in December next, or even before they assemble in November, the bondholders will have accepted the compromise, have their new bonds, and the question will be practically and in fact settled. Will the "scabs fall" from the eyes of the people, that they may see men and things as they are before they shake off the mortal coil? We hope so.

FARMER.

The Truth of History.

MONTROSS FARM, April 24, 1879. Editors *Dispatch*: I see in your columns of yesterday a brief sketch of the life of the late lamented John A. Dix, our great statesman, and a most able biographer says: "When John A. Dix was Secretary of the Treasury, General Dix was appointed to his place." In all the Virginia papers that I have noticed the same statement is substantially made.

The fact is, neither Howell Cobb nor General Dix, at any time in our history, served as Secretary of War. General Dix succeeded Mr. Cobb as Secretary of the Treasury. On the 18th of January, 1861, three days after he took charge of the Treasury Department, he sent a special agent to New Orleans for the purpose of saving the revenue vessels at that port from seizure by the Confederates. The most valuable of these vessels, the Robert McClelland, was commanded by Captain John G. Breshwood, with S. B. Caldwell as his lieutenant. Breshwood refused to obey the orders of General Dix's agent, Mr. Jones; and on being informed of this refusal, General Dix sent a dispatch to Mr. Jones, and on the 18th of January, 1861, he sent the original draft, and in General Dix's own handwriting!

Yours,  
C. P. RAMSDELL.  
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
January 29, 1861.

Tell Lieutenant Caldwell to order Captain Breshwood, assume command of the cutter, and obey the order I gave through you. If Captain Breshwood, after arrest, undertakes to interfere with the command of the cutter, tell Lieutenant Caldwell to consider him a mutineer and treat him accordingly. The most valuable cutter we have under the American flag shoot him on the spot.

JOHN A. DIX,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

[Mr. Ramsdell favored us with a look at General Dix's original order as above. The paper is colored by time; but the large, full, rounded letters are as legible as ever.]

[Reported for the Dispatch.]

A very full turnout of the members of this committee met at "Westover on the James" last Wednesday. The noble estate of Major Drewry is fully equal to what it was when William Byrd, Esq., of Westover, dispensed its splendid hospitality. Everything about Westover is magnificent; the wheat crop is beautiful, the grass equal to that of the Valley, the negroes as happy as golden times, and the stock and poultry, indeed, everything just what one would expect to see on such an estate and under such a farmer as Major Drewry. But we are inclined to think that the best evidence of good management ever manifested by Major Drewry was in obtaining the assistance of the State to preserve the affairs of the house, which he manages fully as well as he can the business of the farm and field, and we are glad to be able to state, for the benefit of our bachelor and widow friends, that from what we see there are "a few more left of the same sort."

The meeting of the committee present stood under the leadership of Major A. H. Drewry (president), Colonel W. C. Knight, Colonel Robert Beverley, Captain Thomas Watkins, Colonel Randolph Harrison, Dr. R. F. Taylor, Dr. W. T. Walker, James Newman, Esq., S. W. Ficklin, Esq., Dr. S. P. Moore. The ladies were represented by Mrs. E. H. Havie, Dr. Dickinson, editor of the *Planter* and *Farmer*, Major Noland, and Major Hewitt. These men, coming from all sections of the State, spent their money and time freely in the great work of the reformation of a well-ordered and gallant-won honor. The proceedings of the January meeting were read and approved, and other routine matters disposed of. The sub-committees in charge of the several departments of the reformation of the State, and the State of it. It was agreed to reduce the premiums of the several departments, which will be presented to the public at an early day, and thus give everybody time to prepare for the coming distribution through the State. We are satisfied that Major Drewry will see that no stone is untaken to give such information to the public as will draw a crowd at our next Fair. The committee will remain in session until Saturday.

Meeting of West Hanover Presbytery.

ORANGE COURTHOUSE, April 23, 1879. The annual meeting of the West Hanover Presbytery began in this place last evening. The Orange church building is a neat and tastefully-furnished house. The congregation is at this time without a pastor or any regular preaching.

The opening sermon was by Rev. L. B. Johnston, of Goodland. The following officers were elected: Rev. E. D. Washburn, of Buckingham, moderator, and Rev. H. Henry and Dr. Walton clerks.

This morning the following ministers were present: B. M. Smith, D. D. W. S. Thompson, J. M. P. Atkinson, D. D. B. M. Wailes, E. Woods, H. P. R. McCoy, D. Teese, L. B. Johnston, T. D. Bell, D. D. H. Henry, C. White, E. D. Washburn, William Stoddard, D. D. Also, W. Mccluer and J. P. Strider, of other Presbyteries. A number of elders also were present, representing their respective churches.

After a considerable amount of routine business a committee was appointed to

tabulate the reports of the professors of the Theological Seminary upon the standing of the students under the care of the Presbytery, so that all the information concerning each student could be presented in one view. Mr. Johnston and Dr. Smith approved this plan as necessary to properly utilize the reports of the professors.

Parts of trial were assigned to Messrs. Bridges and Stokes, theological students in Union Seminary.

Mr. Benjamin Good, a licentiate of the Presbytery, was dismissed to Savannah Presbytery.

A communication was read from Rev. C. A. Stillman, who is at the head of the Presbyterian Theological School for colored persons, inquiring if there were any suitable candidates for his seminary in the bounds of this Presbytery. This school is at Tuscaloosa, Ala. The matter was referred to the pastors to make the necessary inquiries.

Rev. Edgar Woods, stated clerk and treasurer of Presbytery, asked leave to resign his office, assigning as reasons various personal considerations. The Presbytery, after commending the faithfulness of Mr. Woods, accepted his resignation. Rev. Charles White, of Warshaw, was then elected stated clerk and treasurer of Presbytery.

A REMARKABLE COUNTERFEIT.—Washington, April 23.—The Secret Service has come into possession of a most remarkable counterfeit. It is a counterfeit \$20 United States legal-tender note, and is calculated to deceive even persons accustomed to handling the most remarkable is the fact that the work on the note was executed with a pen and ink. All the intricate figures and curves, all the heads, the seal, the fine engraving work, and even the blue ink in the paper, are almost perfectly uncounterfeited by the pen and ink.

ENTIRE DESTRUCTION OF NOTRE DAME CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY AT SOUTH BEND.—Indianapolis, April 23.—The Notre Dame Catholic University, near South Bend, was destroyed by fire to-day. The College building, Infirmary, Old Men's Home, Music Hall, and Mims's Hall, were all totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$200,000; insurance, \$60,000. No lives were lost. A student named P. J. Daugherty was seriously injured by jumping from the second story. The origin of the fire is in doubt, but is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. The circulating library, 25,000 volumes, and many other valuable books, and other musical instruments in Music Hall, were all burned. The institution was one of the largest of the kind in the West, and was founded by Father Sorin, chief of the order of Brothers of the Sacred Heart, headquarters in Paris. The Emperor Napoleon was a warm friend of the institution, and made it several fine presents, including a chime of bells.

NAVIGATION SCHEME.—[Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.]—Washington, April 21.—Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, has introduced a bill directing the Secretary of War to have a survey made for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of opening the Pacific ocean with the Gulf of Mexico by a water route. It appears from surveys of the War Department, that there is a distance of only about 150 miles between navigation on the Columbia river and navigation on the headwaters of the Missouri, and that with the aid of locks and canals for mining purposes through which waters that should naturally have gone to the Gulf through the Missouri were conducted to the Pacific ocean. Mr. Cockrell believes that the time will come when there will be a waterway across the continent.

ONE BILLION AND TWO BILLIONS.—[From the Baltimore Gazette.]—Hon. Hendrick B. Wright has it in his power to head off and crush Parson De La Matyr as a leader of the trilling masses who are clamoring for financial aid. He has in his power to do so by providing for the immediate issue of two billions of fresh greenbacks. The Parson, by some peculiar short-sightedness, has only provided for the issue of one billion, and everybody knows that this sum would scarcely all the creaking wheels of industry.

IN AID OF THE COLORED REFUGEES.—New York, April 23.—A mass-meeting was held in Cooper Union to-night to procure aid for the fugitive colored people. The hall was crowded, and on the platform were Thurlow Weed, Rev. Dr. Henry Newman, and others. Rev. H. H. Garrett presided. Large numbers of resolutions were adopted, and William Lloyd Garrison, Mayor Cooper, and others. Resolutions were passed setting forth that the colored people have been murdered in cold blood and robbed. A liberal collection in aid of the emigrants was taken up.

TERRIBLE DEATHS OF THREE CHILDREN.—Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 22.—As three children of Oliver Street were going to bed in Penobscot on Monday night a coal-oil lamp exploded, setting fire to their clothing. They ran toward a neighbor's house, but the oldest girl fell and was killed. The middle child was badly burned, and the third child, a boy, is not expected to recover.

POLITICAL NEWS.—[From the Philadelphia Press.]—The only party that can be said to be unanimous in the nomination of Tilden is the Republican.

A MOVEMENT.—[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]—Let us have an issue of fractional currency. It is handy and useful.

The numerous denunciations of Republicanism of the Senate have created vacancies to be filled by men of our own party. We fail to see among those recently appointed the name of our former esteemed townsman, "Billy" Gilman, whose appointment would be exceedingly gratifying to his many friends here. In some way, but he is not there, and everywhere. Gilman has been in the thickest of the fight, and deserves well of those who appreciate merit, ability, and pluck. His early appointment to a first-class position will be in order, and would be hailed all over the Commonwealth as a well-merited and gallant-won honor.

General R. E. Lee's portrait was once painted by the southern artist Guerry. The picture was exhibited at the Centennial, and the State of Texas ordered it. It was returned to Greenville, Meriwether county, Ga., however. A few days ago the painting was destroyed by fire.

The bargain between the sections, as at present understood, is that the South shall dictate the nomination of Grant in the Radical National Convention, and then amiably retire to let the North choose with the hopeless task of electing him.—*Washington Post*.

The electric light is said to have had one good result in London already. It has led to such improvement in the character of the gas that, with the addition of a new style of burner recently devised, people hardly recognize it, and strangers are said to have actually mistaken it sometimes for the electric light.

Since the monetarists predicted ruin from the passage of the silver bill the public credit has steadily improved, and refunding has progressed at a rate unknown before.—*Washington Post*.

John H. Newton is appointed postmaster at Oakville, Appomattox county, Va., vice B. C. Abbott, resigned. P. L. Jackson is appointed postmaster at Woolfolk, Orange county, vice G. G. McGehee, resigned.

William H. Vanderbilt has added to his extensive railway interests the largest stock farm in this country, and will now bull the markets and market the bulls at the same time.—*Milwaukee Sentinel*.

In Kentucky there is a game law which protects the shooting of judges between May 10th and the middle of June.—*New York Herald*.

Purchase of Materials for Railroads.—Reserved Lien.—Priority Over Mortgage Debt.

Supreme Court of the United States.—[No. 178—October Term, 1878.]—Hinkley Locomotive Works, v. Hinkley Locomotive Works.

Property purchased by a railroad company for its use, which the vendor retains a lien, is to be paid for out of the funds of the railroad in preference to the claims of the holders of mortgage bonds. The lien of the vendor is paramount to that of the bondholders.—*Editorial Legal News*.

WAITE, C. J.—This is also an appeal from a decree upon a petition of intervention, filed in the case of Fostick & Fish against the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company. On the 1st of September, 1873, the Hinkley Locomotive-Works entered into a contract with the railroad company for the sale of three locomotive-engines, and on the 10th of October, 1873, for the sale of more. By the terms of the contracts notes were to be given for the price, payable at stated periods, which might be renewed, if required. The title to the locomotives was to remain in the vendors until the notes were paid.

On the 8th of October, 1878, Anderson, the receiver in the case, filed his petition in court setting forth the contracts between the railroad company and the locomotive-works, with a statement of the notes for the price then outstanding and unpaid; that on account of the peculiar construction of the engines they were not adapted to the business use of the railroad, and could not be economically used, and that the locomotive company claimed title to the engines under their contract. He therefore asked authority from the Court to surrender the engines to the railroad company, and to adjust the price of the engines, and to set aside the contracts. On the same day the necessary authority for the restoration of the engines was granted, and the receiver was instructed, if it was done, to receive the outstanding notes given for the price, and deposit them with the clerk, subject to the order of the court.

On the 25th of October the locomotive company filed its petition in the case, setting forth that the engines had been taken back and the notes deposited with the clerk in accordance with the instructions which had been given the receiver. It then asked that the contracts and notes be referred to a master to ascertain and report the balance due upon them. On the same day the reference was made as asked, and on the 20th of November, 1878, the master reported that the engines were accepted by the railroad company under the contracts, and had been used and sold during the year 1875, when the railroad company was in liquidation, and that the engines were sold to other companies at reduced rates, and were worth when surrendered about one half what they were when put into the possession of the company. He also stated his inability to ascertain the amount of the notes, and that the company was entitled, except upon the balance a suggestion made by the receiver, that a payment should be made by way of compromise of an amount which would be fifty per cent. of the original contract price after deducting the amount received from the sale of the engines to other parties. The railroad company then asked that the payment of \$18,000 as a compromise settlement of the claim.

On the 14th of December, 1876, which was subsequent to the decree of foreclosure sale, but before the sale, after reading the report of the master, on motion of the solicitor of the locomotive company, and with the consent of the railroad company, the Court found for the railroad company, "for the use of and repairs to locomotives, the sum of \$15,793.75," and ordered the receiver to pay that amount to the locomotive company out of the moneys in his hands, as soon as it could be ascertained by the master of the road and the proceeds of the sale of the road and the payment of claims theretofore ordered.

At the time this order was made the intervening bondholders had been admitted as parties to the cause, and it does not appear that their consent was obtained. On the 30th of January, 1877, they filed objection to the allowance of the order, on the ground that the payment in the nature of a mere claim for money due on an account closed before the appointment of a receiver for the railroad company, and that the bondholders had a paramount lien on the earnings of the road and the proceeds of the sale of the road, and that the order made December 14th, for the payment of the claim, was made by the receiver under the order, and on the 28th of April, after the sale under the foreclosure and its confirmation, the matter came on again for hearing upon the objection.

This motion was overruled, and a further order made for the payment of the amount which had been found due out of the proceeds in "court." From this last and final decree the intervening bondholders took this appeal.

We think this case is settled by that of *Stony-Point*. The amount found due to the locomotive company is not in reality for the use and repairs of the engines, but on account of what was agreed to be paid for the purchase. The railroad company contracted to buy the engines and pay a certain price. The locomotive company retained a paramount lien to secure the sum paid. The debt, so incurred was secured. The lien of the locomotive company has been in effect foreclosed, and a balance of the debt still remains due. Whatever may have been the form of the transaction, this is its substance. So far as we can see, no equitable claim exists in any court, and the order established as security for this debt. The locomotive company occupies the position of a general creditor, with no special equities in its favor.

As no question is presented for our consideration except that arising upon the payment of the money decreed that decree is reversed and the cause remanded for such further proceedings, not inconsistent with this opinion, as may seem to be proper.

HENRY CRAWFORD, for appellant.

R. BIDDLE ROBERTS, for appellees.

DEATHS.

Died in this city, on Thursday morning the 24th inst., Mrs. J. A. C. RYAN, in the seventy-fifth year of her age.

Her friends are respectfully requested to attend her funeral from the First Presbyterian church, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

Died, in this city, on yesterday morning, Rev. S. T. C. WILKES.

His funeral will take place from the Fourth Baptist church at 3 o'clock THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON. Commence by Rev. John J. Kelly.

MEETINGS.

O. O. F.—A regular semi-monthly meeting of the ODD-FELLOWS, WHOMANS, AND OILS, will be held at the O. O. F. hall, on Friday (Friday) EVENING, April 25th, at 8 o'clock, at No. 8 North Egleston street.

By order of the Board, J. WILLY DAVID, Secretary.

RICHMOND MOZART ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the RICHMOND MOZART ASSOCIATION will take place at Mozart Hall MONDAY the 26th inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the Board, J. WILLY DAVID, Secretary.

BARKS-STANLEY-FANCY WOOD.

A. B. GOODMAN—A. B. GOODMAN & CO.—LEONARD MYERS. Nos. 1422 and 1424 Cary street, Richmond.

HAVING SINCE THE WAR BEEN

extremely engaged, we beg leave to announce to the farmers and the public generally that we have returned to our old home, and are now at Nos. 1422 and 1424 Cary street, and have added to our business that of STAPLES and FANCY WOOD, such as HICKORY, WALNUT, POT LUMBER, &c., and will be pleased to furnish valuable information concerning the mode of carrying on the same, and the most liberal prices will be paid for these articles.

A. B. GOODMAN & CO., 1422 and 1424 Cary street, Richmond, Va.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.—Encourage home enterprise by buying CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES from the best MANUFACTURER, and have the necessity for repair bills incident to the use of cheaply made carriages. Every carriage fully guaranteed. REPAIRING of all kinds done at low prices. A call solicited before purchase elsewhere.

C. V. SHELTON, Manager, Factory and show-rooms, 114 Fifth street, between Broad and Marshall streets. mh 26-10-10

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE LARGEST DRY-GOODS STORE IN THE STATE.

THE CHEAPEST DRY-GOODS STORE IN THE STATE.

THE LARGEST VARIETY OF GOODS IN THE STATE.

MORE GOODS FOR THE MONEY THAN ANYWHERE ELSE IN THE STATE.

FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS.

NOTIONS, AND FANCY GOODS.

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTINGS, RUGS and MATS, AND THOUSANDS OF OTHER ARTICLES.

ONE PRICE—TERMS CASH.

LEVY BROTHERS, 1017 and 1019 Main street.

COHEN BROTHERS WILL OPEN ON MONDAY

an extensive assortment of FINE GRADINETS, including HANDSOME, RICH, SATIN, STIFFED, WATERED, and other new effects. Also, BLACK FRENCH GAUZE at 33c., at 50c. SATIN-BROCADE GAUZE at \$1.50.

ALL-WOOL BUNTING at 15, 18, 22, and 25c.; HALF-COTTON BUNTING at 12c. and 15c. Every variety of COLORED DRESS GOODS—from the cheapest to the finest imported.

20 pieces BLACK CASHMERE at 37c., reduced from 50c. Also, very fine qualities of greatly reduced prices.

FRENCH BUNTING at 60c., worth fully \$1. 20 pieces FRENCH YARD-WIDE COLORED MARSHALL at 50c., reduced from 60c. 2 cases of FRENCH PERCALES at 95c., reduced from 12c., 3 cases at 65c., the quality of other great lengths in this department. mh 19

COHEN BROTHERS, AMONG THOUSANDS OF OTHER GREAT BARGAINS, are offering on MONDAY

ALL-LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS at 5c. NEWLY-DESIGNED LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS at 10c. and 12c. 50 pieces SATIN CLOTH at \$1 a pair—here before sold at \$1.50.

Also, great bargains in GERMAN, ENGLISH, and DOMESTIC Hosiery.

A large lot of SILK FRINGE, very cheap. mh 19

THE STOCK OF GOODS

now offered by COHEN BROTHERS, IS WITHOUT PARALLEL.

The thousands of unmentionable bargains are unsurpassed. Their PRICES are perfectly astonishing. Call and see the great display. mh 19

THE OFFERING OF

BLACK SILKS, now made at COHEN BROTHERS' may not be repeated for years. They are undoubtedly the handsomest and best in this country, being manufactured specially for the Paris Exposition by the finest manufacturer in France. The price is perfectly astounding.

They are also in receipt of a large assortment of COLORED SILKS, in all qualities and shades, best of all fine of COLORED SILKS in their new designs. A full line of STRIPED SATINS in Black, White, and Colored.

BROCADE SILKS in all their new designs and coloring. All colors in SATINS, including the various evening shades. Also, 20 pieces BLACK SATIN at greatly-reduced prices. mh 19

NEW GOODS! NEW STYLES!—

just received a very large assortment of SPRING GOODS.

IMPORTED ESPECIALLY FOR MY TRADE. These goods are exclusively of the highest quality from the very best English and French manufacturers, and the PATTERNS ARE VERY HANDSOME. I beg to inform my friends and the public generally that I shall offer these goods, in the latest styles and at the best workmanlike prices.

SHIRTS, COLLARS, and CUFFS made to order at short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN C. SHAFER, Merchant Tailor, mh 13-3m No. 1004 Main street.

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.

CHEAP PIANO, FOR SALE.—A SECOND-HAND SIX-OCTAVE PIANO, Price \$45. Call on J. W. BARKS, 101 Main street. mh 24-2

CHICKERING'S

GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. So late a display of SUPERB PIANO-FORTES was never exhibited in this city as can now be seen at the establishment of the undersigned.

Gottschalk, the poet of the Piano-Forte, said of the CHICKERING PIANO-FORTES: "I consider them superior to any in the world, and I remark with pride that for a period of eleven years, in all my concerts (three thousand), I have used no other Piano-Forte." mh 16

WOODHOUSE & PARHAM.